THE DANIELS' DANCE

THE BALL GIVEN LAST NIGHT A DECIDEDLY UNIQUE AFFAIR.

MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE PRESENT.

Governor Tyler, Members of the Legislature and City Officials in Attendance-Many Quaint Con-

The John W. Daniel Club gave a masquerade ball.

Great was the dance of the Daniels! Great is the name of the Lame Lion of peracy, the patron statesman of the the luminous political star, whom giory is lustrous beyond the superlative in the eyes of that loyal Jeffersonian yeomanry, the John W. Daniel Club; and great is the fame of President Sam Stern, who conceived the idea, planned the plans, and personally directed the execution of the same in every stage of ession, from the very inception even unto the grand, glorious, and glittering consummation of a predestined successfor surely it was while his propitious star was in the ascendency that the inspira-

tion came to him. Sanger Hall was aglow with many rud-By lights, beneath which nearly one hun-Bred masked couples were flitting hither and thither over the gleaming floor, or chatting gayly in cane-bottomed chairs ngainst the wainscoating, when, at 9:15 o'clock, the floor manager, Mr. G. C. Ehmig, in the conventional way called the Daniels and the friends and lady friends of the Daniels into line and started off he grand march with the signal "Go!" Kessnich's string and brass band playing Sousa's inspiring march from "El Capi-

A PICTURESQUE SPECTACLE.

What mattered it that the night was gloomy without? That the heavens were ercast by sullen, cumbrous rain-clouds? That there was dampness underfoot, and fog overhead in the streets? These things, having tendency ordinarily to militate deleteriously against the happiest of so-cial functions, detracted not the substance cial functions, detracted not the substance of a canary bird's dram from the glory, gradeur, life, light, at rose-color of the dance of the Daniels. The very atmosphere circumambent to the cuter walls took on a lightness several degrees above the barometer's score, and the raindrops fell against the window-panes with a process of the content of the cuter walls took on a lightness several degrees above the barometer's score, and the raindrops fell against the window-panes with a process of the content of the cuter was commuted to life imprisonment, and now an effort is making to have him pardoned. He has not yet been advised of his mother's death.

Mr. W. N. New, a well-known young citizen of Fulton, died at his residence, No. 623 State street, yesterday morning.

And always in the foreground of the kaleidoscopic picture the glorious Sam. Fulton, and had many friends there who Siern, irradiant in evening dress and will regret to learn of his death. He wearing a Kohinoor diamond almost as was a trusted employee of the Richmond big as a bird's egg. Ever and anon he would pause to wave his hand and smile at Mrs. Stern and the bevy of ladies, who, year. Mr. New was the son of the late

CHEERS FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Jolonel John S. Harwood strode in at Tyler, Chief-of-Police Howard, City-Sergeant Claiborne Epps, Mayor Taylor, Hon, D. C. Richardson, Harry Smith, J. C. Smith, Senator Kane of Scott county, Delegate John M. Gwynn, and Louis Wendenburg; and the face of President Stern shone even as the noonday as he recorded them to the store while the resorted them to the store while the stern shone even as the noonday as he accreted them to the stage while the two sons-Mrs. John R. Purvis, of Nelson feet enmeshed in the west of the waitz gorgeously, gaudily, and fantastically.

Delegate Charley Wallace and his broresidence at 3 o'clock this afternoon, ther Jeff, entered the hall resplendent in glossy silk tiles and Prince Albert And so the procession filed in un-

til there was an absolute jam on the floor, the dancers finding hardly room enough to go through the measures.

Promptly at 19:30 o'clock the "Mayor of Jefferson Ward" pushed his way through the crowd on the stage, and with smiling face hammered on the marblecentre table with his walking-suck. The music stopped in the middle of a chord; the dancers paused breathlessiy.

"Ladles and gentlemen, come to order."

called President Stern, and a hush fell upon the gladsome gathering. "Ladies and gentlemen," continued the beaming 'Mayor of Jefferson Ward," "I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. Captain Frank Cunningham." "Hurrah for Cunningham!" yelled some-

"Hurrah for Cunningham?" thun-Then Captain Cunningham made a pleasant little speech, directing attention to the presence of Governor Tyler. The

on of his name evoked the greatest

THE GOVERNOR CALLED OUT. A member of the John W. Daniel Club handed a rich, big bouquet of roses to Captain Cunningham, who presented them with a few more happy remarks to his

Excellency. There was another outburst of enthusiasm as Major Tyler arose, holding in his hand the fragrant bunch of

"Ladies and gentlemen, and members of the John W. Daniel Club," he began, "I congratulate you on the splendid assemblage you have here to-night. When I came to this hall it was with the understanding that I should neither speak you have the way understood and expendent. nor dance. It was understood and ex-plained that if I were called on to dance, my secretary, Mr. Owen, would dance in my place, and if I were asked to make a speech, some of these distinguished ginia orators on the chicagonia beautiful and the chicagon and the chica orators on the platform-Senator Barksdale, for Instance-would responfor me. I have always wondered why Senator John W. Daniel was such a popular man. I understand it now. The The Governor closed his speech with a pretty compliment to the audience before m, and sat down amid another enthu-

THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

Captain Cunningiam then read a teregram, just received from Senator Daniel to Mr. Stern, congratulating him on the occasion and extending his beat wishes for the club's welfare, after which the judges who were to award the free terms on brings were introduced by Captain Cunningham then read a tele decisions on prizes were introduced by the Captain in the following order: Mayor Richard M. Taylor, Colonel John 8. Harwood, Mr. H. C. Epps, and Mr. J. C. Smith. The winners of the various prizes were announced by Colonel Harod as follows:

For test lady character, prize, a diamond ring, won by Mr. Felix Vashon, who was costumed as "A Cullud Belle," and carried the name of Pokey Barnes Second lady's prize, a pair of operayans costumed as the Goddess of Liberty. For best gentleman character; prize, a gold watch, won by Mr. Waiter E. Luck, who appeared as a "Hanover Darky Character."

Second prize, a slik umbrella; won by Mr. John Magruder, who represented "The Leader of the Jackson Ward 400," in a stunning contume.

Dancing was resumed after the award of prizes, and the festivities closed short-ly after midnight with the John W. Daniel vocal quartette rendering to the this refrain:

"We'll never go back on Daniel, We'll never go back on Daniel, We'll never go back on Daniel, As long as we're alive. THOSE WHO HAD CHARGE.

The following prominent functionaries

of the club constituted the Ball Commit stern, R. W. Stevenson, Dave Connell. W. C. Montgomery, John E. Driscoll, Chris Manning, James Taylor, T. C. Sweet, P. C. O'Sullivan, and J. F. Gor-

Door Committee-Dave Connell, T. C. Sweet, J. F. Gorman, and W. C. Mont-

SOME OF THE ON-LOOKERS. Among the prominent people present as lookers-on were Governor Tyler, Messrs. H. M. Tyler, J. C. Smith, John S. Harwood, E. M. Rowelle, H. M. Smith, Jr., D. C. Richardson, O. A. Hawkins, John Krause, John Hughes, J. Norman Dart, E. Courtney Shield, John M. Kins. Senator Kane, Hon. John M. Gwynn, James McGraw, Jefferson Wallace, C. M. Wallace, Louis Wendenburg, Chris, Manning, Senator C. R. Barksdale, Mayor Taylor, H. C. Epps, W. Mac, Jones, John Taylor, H. C. Epps, W. Mac. Jones, John E. Epps, J. B. Welsh, John Welsh, James

MRS CHESTINA GENTRY DEAD. Mother of Madge York's Slayer

Passes Away in This City. Mrs. Chestina Gentry, widow of Mr. James Gentry, and mother of the uniortunate actor James B. Gentry, who is now serving a life sentence in Cherry Hill prison in Pennsylvania, for the murder of his sweetheart, pretty Madge York, dled here yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Gentry was a most estimable lady. and though more sorrow had fallen to her lot than is usually crowded into the lives of the inhabitants of this mundane sphere, she never asked others to share her troubles, but to the outer world appeared as cheerful as possible under the appeared as cheerful as possible under the ircumstances. Deep down in her heart, however, there was great distress brought about by the awful deed of her only child, and this burden are its way into

child, and this burden ate its way into her very soul, and she finally succumbed to her grief yesterday at 12:35 o'clock, and "fell on sleep."

Mrs. Gentry was 60 years old. Before her marriage she was a Miss Donnella. She was an Episcopalian by faith, but was not connected with any of the local churches. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

een made for the funeral. Readers of the Dispatch are, no doubt, familiar with the circumstances which led to young Gentry's arrest and imprison-ment. He was an actor of some little ability, and became infatuated with Miss Madge York, a beautiful young actress in his troupe. At a hotel in Philadelphia he was rendered insane by jealousy, and in a fit of passion shot her. He was sentenced to be hanged, but this sentence

Deceased had been complaining for sevemerry swish.

And then the gay masqueraders went maching on. Such costumes! Such capers as the wearers cut! It was funnier than "a wagon-load of monkeys with their tails cut off." as the elder Mr. Weller might ard L. Reams was summoned at once, ave remarked had he been there to see but the young man grew worse until the end came

at Mrs. Stern and the bevy of ladies, who, with a score of prominent members of the Legislature and the municipal government, occupied the stage.

CLUEBUS FOR THE COVERNOR CHEERS FOR THE GOVERNOR.

And then Governor Tyler came in. The dock, and Misses Minnie and Lula New.

crowd cheered him. He was escorted to a sent on the stage, where he sat during the evening with his private secretary, Mr. Een Owen, on one side and Senator Barksdale on the other.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Denny-Street Methodist church, and will be attended by the Fulton Council of the Jr. O. U.

Mrs. Martha A. Wade died yesterday door, and came likewise Mr. H. M. morning at 9:30 o'clock at her residence, c., Chief-of-Police Howard, City-Ser- No. 517 west Marshall street. She was 76

county; Mrs. M. J. Waldrop, of Rich-mond; Mrs. S. C. Harnest, of Washingtunes of the orchestra, whirled dizzily ton, D. C.: Mr. W. M. Wade, of Richthrough the mazes, dreamly and dizzily, mond, and Dr. Z. A. Wade, of Kansas. The funeral will take place from the

> ternoon at 5:25 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. C. W. Pendleton, No. 1107 Twenty-third street, Fairmount, Mr. Kuhn was Mrs. Marcha A. Wade, after a brief'lli-

ness, dled yesterday at her home, No. 517 west Marshall street, Deceased was in her 76th year. Her funeral will take place from the residence this afternoon at 3

MEDALS FOR HOWITZERS.

The Annual Presentation Took Place Lust Night.

The annual presentation of medals to members of the Howitzer Battery took place at the Armory last night. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the attendance was very large After an inspection of the battery medals were presented by Mr. D. S. McCarthy to the following: Sergeant F. W. Minson, 100 per cent.; Sergeant W. H. W. Mason, 100 per cent.; Corporal A. G. Wortham, 100 per cent.; Corporal C. L. Epps, 100 per cent.; Private T. C. Wynne, 100 per cent.; Private F. A. Arnzen, 97. per cent.; Private P. E. Bell, 97.4 per cent.; Sergeant J. B. Poindexter, 94.9 cent.; Sergeant W. T. Bolling, 94.9 per cent.; Sergeant E. P. Taylor, 94.9 per cent.; Corporal J. W. Booker, 94.2 per cent.; Private G. C. Barnes, 94.9 per cent.; Private W. W. Barnes, 94.9 per cent. Following the presentation, the Howitzers entertained their guests in their own inimitable way. The band of the organization played a variety of selections, and dancing was kept up until a late baur. late hour.

AN INSOLENT PRISONER.

"John Brown," Heavily Sentenced,

Declares He Will Not Serve. "John Brown," who was sentenced in the Hustings Court on January 4th to a term of five years in the penitentiary for entering the residence of Mr. Samuel Cohen with burgiarious intent, and who was previously given one year in Jail as a suspicious character by Justice Crutchfield, was arraigned in the Hustings Court vesterday, on the character

field, was arraigned in the Hustings Court yesterday on the charge of being concealed in the residence of Mr. John Skelton Williams, and had a term of eight years added to his sentence.

Brown conducted his own defence, and his bearing was overbearing and insolent in the extreme. When Judge Witt pronounced the sentence, Brown declared, with a snap of his fingers, that he would never serve it. He declined to reply to never serve it. He declined to reply to the questions asked him by the deputies when they took his measurements.



NEWBERNE ISSEATED

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS IN FAVOR OF SITTING MEMBER.

THE FINDING IS UNANIMOUS. The Paper as Drafted by Chairman

and Adopted by the Lower Branch

Mr. J. E. Parker, chairman of the

House Committee on Privileges and Elections, yesterday submitted the report of Disney, H. Cardoza, Clyde W. Saunders, that body in the contested election case of Cole vs. Newberne for the seat in the House of Delegates from Norfolk county. The report was in favor of Mr. Newberne, and the following resolutions, which closed the lengthy statement, were adopted unanimously by the House:

"Resolved, That J. E. Cole was not elected, and is not entitled to a seat in the House of Delegates from Norfolk county.

"Resolved, That M. S. Newberne was elected, and is entitled to a seat in the House of Delegates from Norfolk coun-

The report was ordered to be spread on the records of the House.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. This is the committee's report.

To the House of Delegates of Virginia; The Committee of Privileges and Elecin the contested election case of J. E. Cole vs. M. S. Newberne, in the county of Norfolk, having had the same under consideration, submits the following re-

The contestant, J. E. Cole, claims the and contestant, J. E. Cole, chains the seat now occupied by M. S. Newberne upon substantially the following grounds:

1. That the persons claiming to be judges of election who conducted the election of those precincts in said county, the returns from which show the election of M. S. Newberne, were not legally unalified to hold said election their terms. of M. S. Newberne, were not legally qualified to hold said election, their terms of office having expired in February, 1897, and hence that the election purporting to have been held by them was no election, and the returns made by them

election, and the returns made by them should not have been counted.

2. That the only legally qualified judges of election at the election in November, 1897, in said county, were the three qualified voters of the district that were sworn in on the morning of election-day at some of the precincts, in accordance with the provisions of section 117 of the Code, and that the returns made by those judges show J. E. Cole to have been elected by a very large majority.

Code, and that the returns made by those judges show J. E. Cole to have been elected by a very large majority.

3. That no official ballots were used by the judges whose returns show Newberne's election, said ballots having been printed by order of the chairman of the Electoral Board, who was not the Secretary of said board and was not designated by said board to print said ballots; and that the said chairman stamped said ballots in the presence of the County Judge and delivered them to the so-called judges of election at the various precincts without authority of law, he not being secretary of said board and not having been designated by the board to perform this duty.

The contestant admits that the ballots used by the "three qualified voters of the district" above alluded to were not official, they not having been printed in the presence of any member of the Electoral Board, and were not stamped with the seal of the board, nor distributed by any member of the board, nor distributed by any member of the board. But said contestant claims that none of the ballots used by any of the judges being official, that if an official ballot is necessary to a valid election, then there was no valid election in Norfolk county, and the seat should be declared vacant and a new election ordered for said county to fill the vacant seat in the House of Delegates.

NO ACTUAL FRAUD CHARGED.

NO ACTUAL FRAUD CHARGED.

There is no contention by contestant that there was any actual fraud in said election—no charge that any qualified vater was deprived by the judges of his right to vote, or that any of the votes cast were not counted as cast, or that the returns failed to show the wishes of the elections casting the votes returned in said election. True there were a few said election. True, there were a few charges in the depositions of fraud, but the charges were immaterial, and if true, and the returns from those precincts had and the returns from those precincts had been rejected, it would not have changed the result. But those charges were not made by contestant in his petition nor brought out in his argument before the committee, and hence have not been considered in the least by the committee. In the pending case we have nothing, therefore, to consider but the abstract question as to whether the irregularities complained of by the contestant as above set forth are sufficient per set to invalidate.

forth are sufficient per se to invalidate the election in said county.

We state the facts as briefly as possible: In February, 1896, the Electoral Board of Norfolk county, consisting of E. F. Cromwell, chairman; J. J. Warren, E. F. Cromwell, chairman, J. J. Warren, secretary, and R. L. Shea, met and ap-pointed judges of election for the various precincts of Norfolk county. Afterwards a vacancy occurred in said board by the death of J. J. Warren. The duty desecretary, and R. L. Shea, met and appointed judges of election for the various precincts of Norfolk county. Afterwards a vacancy occurred in said board by the death of J. J. Warren. The duty devolved upon the remaining members to fit that vacancy by the election of a new member, as required by section 65 of the Code. This they failed to do. They also failed to appoint new judges of election to take the place of those whose terms expired in February, 187. They also failed to elect a secretary of the board in the place of J. J. Warren, deceased, Upon application, the Circuit Court of Norfolk county issued its mandamus to compel said remaining members of said board to meet, fill the vacancy on the board, elect a secretary for the board, and appoint new judges of election. The Court of Appeals sustained the Circuit Court in this action. The two members of the board met and declared to the Circuit Court they were unable to agree on any one to fill the vacancy on the board, unable to agree on the election of a secretary, and unable to agree on who should be judges of election. The court ordered them to jall for contempt in refusing to obey its orders. The Court of Appeals again sustained it in this action, and the two members of the board went to jall. They remained in jall for some time, but were finally released by the Circuit Court, by whose order they had been imprisoned. There being no secretary of the board, and the board having designated no one to have the ballots for the approaching election printed, the chairman of the board assumed the discharge of that duty, had the ballots printed in the form wrescribed by law, stamped them with the official seal of the board (which had been in his possession since the death of J. J. Warren, the secretary) in the presence of the County Judge, and distributed them in the manner prescribed by law, stamped them with the official seal of the board (which had been in his possession insec the death of J. J. Warren, the secretary in the precincts three qualified voters to act

DECISION AS TO JUDGES.

The committee cannot agree with contestant that the judges of election appointed in February, 1886, had no authority to hold an election in November, 1877, no judges having been appointed in the mean time to succeed them. The committee is of opinion that the said judges did and will hold their positions as judges of election until their successors are appointed and qualify, as provided by section 25. Article VI., of the Constitution of Virginia. The committee will not attempt to go into an elaborate discussion of the question here involved. Astute counsel for contestant have advanced plausible argument, seemingly sustained by adjudications, to prove the correctness of the position which they have taken; while equally as astute counsel for contestee have advanced equally as DECISION AS TO JUDGES

powerful arguments against the position of the contestant, seemingly as well sustained by authority. After considering all the arguments advanced and authorities quoted, the committee has arrived at the above conclusion, and such a conclusion effectually disposes of the contention of contestant, that section 117 of the Code provided for just such conditions as those in this case. If the judges, as we believe, held over until their successors qualified, and they were on hand, as they were, to hold said election, then there was no need to swear in three voters to hold the election; that provision was made only for the purpose of guaranteeing to the people the fight to cast their ballots, and was intended to apply only where the men who had a right to act as judges refused or neglected to act, in which case the people should not for that reason be deprived of the right to vote, but might call into service three voters who are qualified to act as judges. In the case before us, those having the legal right to serve as judges neither refused nor neglected to serve, but on the contrary, did serve, and hence there was no need to invoke the aid of the provision of section 117 in order that an election might be conducted.

We come now to consider the second point in the contention of contestant. The committee is frank to admit, without going ino detail, that the ballots used at the precincts from which returns were received and counted were not printed, sealed, and distributed in strict accordance with the provisions of the law, but were further conceive that in every substantial particular the ballots conformed to the law, and that the provisions not compiled with were directory and not mandatory, and hence a non-compilance with them should not, where there is no evidence of fraud or where the irregularity has not hindered any who were entitled from exercising the right to vote and to have that yote counted is a constitutional right (Article III., section I, Constitution). Statutes merelly prescribe the methods by which rectory. These principles, we believe, have been repeatedly applied by the courts and legislature. State and national. We could quote many authorities to sustain this position, but deem it needless to do so QUESTION INVOLVED LAST SESSION

same principle (not the sam question) was involved in the case of Hudson against Kessee, decided by the House of Delegates of Virginia at session of 1895-'96, and we called attention to the authorities quoted in the report of the committee on that case, found on pages 139 to 148, inclusive, of the Journal of the House of Delegates of 1895-'96. However reprehensible may have been the action of the Electoral Board of Norfolk county (and we most certainly deem that it was reprehensible) in falling to fill the vacancy in its membership, to question) was fill the vacancy in its membership, to elect a secretary, to appoint judges, and to prepare and distribute ballots in the to prepare and distribute ballots in the manner prescribed by law, still, such failure on the part of said board should not deprive the electors of Norfolk country of the constitutional right to express their wishes by their ballots. Every requirement necessary to the conducting of an election was substantially compiled with. Voting places and the necessary superscribe for voting was provided, ludges an election was substantially compiled with. Voting places and the necessary apparatus for voting was provided, judges were there to conduct the election, ballots were provided which bore the imprimatur of regularity, and the electors had every right to believe that the election was regular and properly conducted, and that that was the piace for them to express their wishes as electors. Whatever of confusion there was in the situation was injected by the action of those who contended that the judges did not hold over, and hence swore in others, and who claimed that the ballots used by the hold-over judges were not legal, and hence had others printed. We believe they were honest in their convictions, but that they misconstrued the law. It is fair to presume that every man who cast his ballot with the three citizens sworn in would have been permitted to cast them with the old judges had trey applied. There is no evidence that any qualified elector was denied the privilege of voting. True, it was charged that many were confused by the situation, and not knowing which place was right to vote, did not vote at all. But assuming this to be true (though we do not think it proved by the testimony), still, we do not think that the wishes of those who did know what to do, and did it, should be set aside because a few people became confused or were distrustful of the elecbe set aside because a few people be confused or were distrustful of the

confused or were distrustful of the election officers, and hence refused to vote. It is needless for us, after having expressed the views above, to say that we cannot agree with contestant in his contention that the seat should be declared vacant and a new election ordered. The most that the committee could possibly be expected to do, holding the views that are expressed above, would be to consider and count all the votes cast in said county, whether cast at the one poll or the other; and if the committee should do that we find, as stated above, that of all the votes cast Newberne received 1,995 and Cole 919, or a clear majority for Newberne of 1,076.

clusion of the whole matter is Our conclusion of that the irregularities complained of are violations of the directory provisions of the law, and no fraud being charged or proven, they ought not to vitiate the

election.
Your committee therefore recommend
for adoption by the House of Delegates
the following resolutions:
Resolved, That J. E. Cole was not
elected and is not entitled to a seat in
the House of Delegates from Norfolk
county.

Second of the control of the control

Delegates from Noriok county
(ully submitted.
J. C. PARKER, Chairman,
WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS.
W. S. HALE.
CHARLES SMITH.
G. G. GALLAHER,
JAMES W. WILLIAMS.
GEORGE T. SNEAD.
R. G. TURPIN.
GEORGE W. SETTLE.
CHARLES T. BLAND.
ALEX. R. HOBBS.
WILLIAM HENRY MANN.
JOHN TAYLOR.

The Pension Scandal.

(Harper's Weekly.) It is a hopeful sign that the politicians are waking up to the fact that the pen-sion list is a scandal. For a dozen years or more, every writer on democracy, here and in Europe, has treated the pension list as an evidence against the efficacy and honesty of our form of government Although our pension statesmen have been lauding their own votes and their own conduct in this matter as the re-public's generosity to the old soldiers who risked their lives for the Union, no one has been deceived. Observers who live in this country, and who are obliged to help pay the bills, and observers abroad, like Mr. Bryce and Mr. Lecky. all have known that the self-vaunting politicians have been expending the pubiic funds primarily in their own behalf— in brief, for the buying of votes by giving away pensions. Nor have they giving away pensions. cared whether a pension was deserved or not-whether it went to a disabled old soldier unable to support himself, to a young widow who had married a pen-sioner, to a prosperous man not need-ing the government's bounty, but taking it on the ground of being unable to sup-port himself by manual labor, or to a deserter, or a coward. The time has now come when the country wants to know the names of its beneficiaries, and to that end the pension list ought to be published. It ought to be posted in the post-office of each community, so that it may be read by the pensioners' neighbors. The country would be glad to know if all deserving soldiers are on the rolls, and who are there whose acceptance of the government's gift mark them as mendicants, and sometimes as dishonest mendicants.

CASTORIA. Chart Hillitcher (my 26-W, F, & Su f r)

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY ING HOUSE

MAKES WOMEN BEAUTIFUL.

The Unseen Power of a Modern Discovery for Renewing Youth Rendering People Attractive.



has probably done more to make women beautiful and men more symmetrical than Dermatologist John H. Woodbury, of New York. His face is known universally throughout the length and breadth of Amer-

fea, and in addition to improving complexions, he has been the inventor, as a surgeon, of some of the most difficult operations known to science, These operations include the straightening of deformed noses, making disarranged mouths symmetrical, and many other acts of skill. The Doctor has been highly successful, but does not besitate to frankly acknowledge the help he has had from others. He recently said:

"While I have been the means of restoring thousands of women to the natural beauty which nature intended they ral beauty which nature intended they should have, but which they had lost, I would never have been able to do so if the woman's blood was out of order or her natural functions in a disordered condition, so that I invariably caution all men or women who consult me to see, who were sallow, shrunken, and prematurely old, attractive, bright, and practurely old, attractive, bright, and practurely.

first of all, to their general health, espe- turely old, attractive, bright, and prac-

No man in America, cially that the secretions are in perfect tically youthful. The discovery to which condition. I wish to say that in this

I refer is deservedly popular. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. It is Warner's Safe Cure. I know of many eminent doctors who have found this same thing tro

ledge the aid they received from this great discovery."

The prime CHIRL beauty is perfec cannot be sc-cured if the kidneys or ad-

jacent should be exthat these or gans are carefully preserved, promo health nging life beauty?

A SUBMARINE BOAT. INVENTOR OF THE MUCH-TALKED-OF CRAFT MAKES A STATEMENT.

HIS BOAT A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

With No Other Fuel Than Kerosene, the Craft Has Reached Low Depths, and Travelled Under Water at

Great Speed.

(Written for the Dispatch.) From time to time the newspaper-reading public has been regaled with brief but highly-seasoned stories regarding a mysterious submarine boat that has suddenly appeared on the shores of Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin. How it got there, how it was built, in what way it managed to dive beneath the waters, whether it walked, or ran, or swam, or turned somersaults when it got down among the mermalds in the cool grottoes at the bottom of Lake Winnebago, anxlous readers were left to imagine for themselves, the reports being confined to beautifully vague statements in which the new boat was always said to be much more wonderful than Jules Verne's imaginary Nautilus. In order to give to our readers the real story of the mysterious boat, we present here a signed statement, written especially for this paper by the inventor of the submarine boat, and illustrated from photographs

supplied by him.
OSKOSH, WIS., January 1.—The submarine boat is a winner, and the time has come when, in justice to myself, I feel I should respond to your invitation to make public the result of my experiments. I should respond to your invitation to make public the result of my experiments. I have put the boat through a series of the most trying tests, and she has come through them all with flying colors, if such an expression can be used in connection with a boat that travels beneath is escorted to a special car bearing the been my experiments. I would state that the craft has remained submerged for eight and a half out of ten hours, with from three to four passengers on board, and has remained under water with three passengers on board for over three hours at a stretch without any connection with the surface whatever. This was done several days in succession. She has been maintained upon an absolutely level keel for more than three hours at a time, observations as to maintenance of this condition being made by a passenger upon an ordinary spirit level, the air-bubble of which did not during this time vary a hair's-breadth from the level mark. During the time I have been secretly carrying on these tests in Lake Winnebago over three hundred descents and voyages have been made by the submarine boat. Between sixty and seventy passengers have been carried at different times. A depth of thirty-two feet, the deepest water in that vicinity, has been navi-

gated. A constant depth, with a variation of less than one foot from a given mark, has been maintained for several hours at a stretch, both while the craft was suspended motionless in the water and at rest while under headway. As regards the motive power, the craft

can be operated in any part of the world, in any waters where ordinary keroseneoil can be purchased, the extent of the trip being limited only by the supply of oil that can be carried in the storage

All operations of charging, storing, or other expenditure of power necessary for the operation of the boat, or the working of any machine connected with it, depends primarily upon the supply of oil carried. With an increase of the pe expended, any reasonable speed can maintained, either above or below wa

The air supply, which is obtained from reservoirs, has been quite a success. The capacity of the present air machinery is sufficient to maintain the atmosphere of the boat in a respirable condition for twenty hours with two men in the boat. At the option of the officer in charge of the motive power, the boat can be held to a certain determined depth indefinitely and maintained by automatic mechanism upon a level keel for any length of time that she may remain submerged. The depth to which this craft can safely descend is estimated at 500 feet. As this is merely a question of the strength of the shell, of course any reasonable or desirable depth can be attained by build-ing shells strong enough to withstand the pressure of the added weight of water. Jpon the size of the boat depends its

vast store of wealth that awaits, at the bottom of the ocean, the coming of the first submarine crew. The cascades of en coins that were emptied from the coffers of sunken treasure-ships, to fill he money-chests of Jules Verne's Captain Nemo, are still in store for the man who can reach them. There need be no hurry about it either, for there is enough treasure in the grasp of old Father Nep-tune to make the crews of a big fleet of submarine boats rich beyond the dreams

DINING WITH VICTORIA.

Etiquette of Acceptance, of Conduct Upon Arrival, of Reception. (Chicago Record.)

Those persons who have the honor to ine with Queen Victoria receive a note, which reads somewhat like this: "The Lord Steward is commanded by her Majesty to invite Mr. Carter H. Harrison to dine at Windsor Castle on Saturday, the twenty-seventh of November, sighteen hundred and ninety-seven, at

nine o'clock P. M., and to remain the night.' Inclosed with the invitation, which is written with a pen in old-fashioned script upon a large card, is a smaller card, which reads:

"Paddington Station, 5:10 P. M. Please hand this to the guard." It is customary and necessary to re spond at once to an invitation from the Queen, and all other engagements must be cancelled. Nothing but serious illness is considered a sufficient reason for declining to obey her commands, and they are not issued to sick persons. Before the lord steward sends out one of these invitations he takes care to ascertain whether the person to whom it is adiressed is in England and able to accept. The proper form for acceptance is:

great pleasure the invitation of her Majesty to dine at Windsor Castle at 9

ection with a boat that travels beneath | Is escorted to a special car bearing the the waves, where colors can't very well royal coat of arms, and furnished with drobe flown. To show how exhaustive have unusual luxuriance. Sometimes when high unusual luxuriance. Sometimes when there are a number of guests there is a special train. Gentlemen are accompanied by valets and ladies by maids, and the servants have their own apartments in the car. The ride to Windsor ments in the car. The ride to Windsor on the quickest trains occupies forty minutes, and usually an hour. The distance is twenty-four miles. Upon arriving there the guests find two or three footmen and other servants. One footman is told off for each guest, takes charge of his luggage, escorts him to his carriage, and looks after him, or her, if it is a lady, until he or she is safely aboard the train for London the next morning. The entire party travels deadhead, and the expense is charged to the Minister of the Household.

The lord steward receives the guests as

is charged to the Minister of the Household.

The lord steward receives the guests as they reach the castle and directs them to their apartments, which include a sitting-room, a bedroom, a dressing-room, and a bath. When the guest is a lady there is always a maid in attendance. It is not considered proper to leave the rooms until called for, and the guests amuse themselves the best they can. Her Majesty is the soul of punctuality. She keeps her appointments on the dot, and expects her subjects to do the same. If a guest is ever late he or she is sentenced to perpetual banishment from the royal presence. No matter what his rank or influence, he never receives another invitation to the castle, and, therefore, the attendants are in the habit of admonishing guests as to the necessity of being dressed in time. They have fully two hours and a haif after their arrival, and have no excuse for tardiness.

dressed in time. They have fully two hours and a half after their arrival, and have no excuse for tardiness.

Precisely at a quarter before a lady in waiting calls at the apartment of each lady guest, and a gentleman in waiting at those of a gentleman guest, to escort them to the reception-room and present them to the reception-room and present them to each other. Fach gentleman is informed by his escort whom he is to have the pleasure of taking to the table, and is properly introduced. He is also hown on a diagram the seat he is to occay at the table. After these preliminates are over the portieres that hide the second reception-room are thrown back to disclose the lord steward, in full court dress, with his gorgeous staff of officers, standing beside a stout, red-faced little woman, who sits on the edge of a great gilt chair. By her side are usually two or three princesses and maids of honor, and often one or more of her sons or sons-inlaw. The guests then form a procession in the order of their rank and pass before her Majesty, who offers her hand to them and murmurs a few pleasant words. Loyal subjects always kies the seams on the back of her white glove, but she does not like to have Americans do so, because she knows that this ancient custom is not in vogue in our country. Therefore, when she withholds her hand from an American guest it is an act of courtesy rather than a slight. Americans are usually informed in advance by their attendants of this peculiarity, and are prepared for it.

There is no time for conversation, Only a few words are exchanged. Her Majesty

Upon the size of the boat depends its power, speed, length of submergence, and other qualifications. These can be increased to any extent suitable for the purpose to which it is to be put.

This submarine boat is 65 feet long, 4 feet in diameter, and 7 1-2 feet high at the highest point. It is built of 5-16 armor steel upon a steel frame-work. The forward and of the boat is armed with a steel spur of intense penetrating capacity. The maximum speed attained at the surface was fourteen miles an hour, with an expenditure approximating forty-five-horse power. Its speed when submerged varies from one to ten miles per hour, depending principally upon the clearness of the water and the limits of vision.

The boat is not intended solely for waging wa: on the leviathans of the deep, although with its steel nose it can sink any battleship afloat with ease. I hope to see it put to useful and peaceable work in locating wreeks; carrying on coast and goodetic survey; pearl, coral, and sponse fishing; survey for individual enterprises, cable-laying and repairing, rendering aid to wrecking associations, corporations, and divers, and for general scientific exploration in deep water.

RICHARD RADDATZ.

Mr. Raddatz says nothing regarding the

out before the guests have half finished. Nor does she take the food that is served to them. A few plain and simple dishes are provided for her repast—soup, fish, roast beef, or mutton, with a saind and sweets. She drinks no wine, but takes a little Scotch whicker in Acalilia. sweets. She drinks no wine, but takes a little Scotch whiskey in Apollinaris water. At the main table a long French dinner is served of ten or twelve courses. There is a waiter for every two persons, and ho moves with military precision. His livery is a scarlet dress coat with brass buttons, trimmed with gold lace, blue velvet, short trousers, with gold braid along the seams, white silk stockings, and natent-leather.

KIDNEY AND LIVER

trousers, with gold lace, blue velvet, short trousers, with gold brail along the seams white silk stockings, and patent-leather shoes with gold buckles. The guests are in court dress, and the gowns of the ladies must be cut in a certain way. American gentlemen and other commoners must wear black swailow-tail coats, white silk low-cut vests, knee breeches, black silk stockings and patent-leather pumps.

The table service is gold-plate, purchased by George IV., at a cost of several millions of dollars, it is large enough to dine 120 persons, but more than forty are seldom invited. It is said that the gold and silver plate in Windsor Castle is worth at lenst \$10,000,000. Great chests of it are never used. This belongs to the government. The furnishings at Balmoral and Osborne houses belong to the Queen's private estate. Among the decorations that invariably appear upon the table at state dinners are two immense that were captured from the Spanish armade, the time of table at state dinners are two immense flagons of gold set with precious stones that were captured from the Spanish armada at the filme of Queen Elizabeth, and a famous wine-cooler that was presented to George IV. and is seid to have cost \$25,000, often occupies the centre of the table. A peacock made of gold and precious stones is a favorite of the Queen. It was made in India and presented to her on the occasion of her fiftieth anniversary. Another of her favorite ornaments is a tiger's head of gold with immense rubles for eyes and diamonds for teeth. It also came from India, and was a jubilee gift.

If her Majesty is feeling well, the guests find her in the drawing-room when

If her Majesty is feeling well, the guests find her in the drawing-room when they retire from the table, and there is usually a programme of music for their entertainment, which she thoroughly enjoys. Sometimes she asks a guest to sit by her side, and I know a pretty American girl whose hand she held in her own in an affectionate way for half an hour one evening, and whom she kissed on both cheeks as she retired at the closs of the evening.

not only with the Queen all day, but drove with her in the park and slept that night in a room adjoining the imperial bed-chamber. When the Queen retires the party breaks up. The ladies may sit and gossip, but the gentlemen hurry off to the smoking-room, and are allowed to play billiards and drink her Majesty's brandy and soda if they are so inclined.

Knapp Succeeds Merrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January II --Commissioner Martin A. Knapp was to-Gay elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to succeed Colo-nel William R. Morrison, whose term of office expired on the 31st of December last,

DEATES.

FRANCISCO.—The funeral of Mrs. LULA L. FRANCISCO will take place TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 19 o'clock A. M., from the Grace-Sirest Presbyterian church.

KUHN.-Died, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C.W. Pendleton, at 5.25 P. M. Yesterday, at No. 1107 Twenty-third street, Fairmount, Mr. JOHN JACOB KUHN; aged 78 years and 1 month. nonth. Funeral notice later.

Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Paterson (N. J.) papers please copy.

M'AULIFF,-Died, January II, 1898, at 4 A. M., Mrs. JULIA M'AULIFF, relict of Patrick McAulin; aged 78 years. Funeral will take place at the Little Sisters of the Poor, with requiem mass, at 8:30 A. M. JANUARY 12. 1838. Inter-ment in Mount Calvary Cemetery.

STANARD .- Died, at her home, at Dur ham, N. C. Wednesday, the 5th instant LOU BELLE, wife of Robert C. Stanard and daughter of the late Dr. W. S. Mor-

ris, of Lynchburg, Va.
Funeral services at Lynchburg on Friday, the 7th Instant. WADE,-Died, January 11, 1898, at WADE,-Died, January 11, 1898, at West brief illness, at her hom shall street, Mrs. MARTHA A. WADE

Funeral TO-DAY (Wednesday), Jane ary 13th, at 3 P. M., at residence.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, JAN. 12, 1888 Sun rises 7:28 HIGH TIDE.
Sun sets ... 5:12 Morning.
Moon rises ... 10:14 Evening.

PORT OF RICHMOND, JAN. 11, 1888. ARRIVED.

Steamer Pocahontas, Graves, Norfolk merchandise and passengers; Virgina Navigation Company.

Schooner Josephine, Townsend, Punt.

SAILED. Steamer Winyah, Simmons, Philadel-phia, merchandise and passengers; Clyde Line,

PORT OF WEST POINT, JAN. 11, 1838. (By telegraph.) ARRIVED Steamship Accomack, Thompson, Norfolk; passengers and general cargo.

SA'LED.

Steamship Accomack, Thompson, Nor-folk; passengers and general cargo, PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, JAN, 11th. (By telegraph.) ARRIVED.

Steamer Saturn, Boston. Schooner L. M. Deering, Boston, Schooner Francis M., Portsmouth. Schooner Governor Ames, Providence, Schooner George Balley, Providence. SAILED. Schooner Frank A. Palmer, Portsmouth Schooner B. F. Poole, Providence. Schooner E. M. Golder, Boston,

PORT OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA. JANUARY 11, 1898,

(By telegraph.)
SAILED.
Schooner John T. Williams, Knowledgen wood; Brooklyn, N. Y.